MINERS TOOK NO ACTION YESTER-DAY ON ARBITRATION PLAN.

Engineers, Firemen and Pumpmen, Who Fear Being Left Out in the Cold, Delayed Proceedings.

BY MR. MITCHELL

PRESIDENT'S PROPOSITION FIRST LAID BEFORE THE DELEGATES.

Followed Later by the Statement that All Striking Miners Might Not Be Given Work at Once.

ON RESOLUTIONS

Little Doubt that the Strike Will Be Declared Off To-Day with Few Dissenting Votes.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 20 .- The anxiously awaited convention of the 145,000 striking miners met to-day, but did not reach a vote on the proposed plan of settlement. It is expected to do so to-morrow. There were 662 delegates present in the Nesbitt Theater, where the convention was held, and they were empowered by their local unions to cast 867 votes for or against President Roosevelt's proposed plan of arbitration. The great majority of delegates were uninstructed, the few who were being engineers, firemen and pumpmen, who fear that the 5,000 strikers of those classes may not get back their old places, now held by nonunion men. This question of the engineers, firemen and pumpmen proved the only stumbling block in the way of almost immediate adoption of the President's plan, which carries with it declaring the strike off, and a general resumption of work through the 175-mile strip of the hard coal

mining region. At one time to-day it seemed certain that the convention was about to adopt the recommendation of President Mitchell to end the strike, but the steammen's plea was too earnest and the final vote went over until to-morrow, when it is next to certain that the vote to declare the strike off will show a big majority for it. The leaders of the strikers, except Mr. Mitchell, were hardly heard at all in the convention to-day, the anxious engineers being allowed to give full expression to their feelings. But to-morrow, it is predicted, the leaders will be heard, and one of them, a high district officer, said to-day there would be not more than fifteen votes recorded against the plan which the President of the United States has proposed to them and which all the highest officials

ly have recommended. There were two sessions, forenoon and afternoon, to-day, and the net result as regards the progress of the convention toward its great object was a permanent organization, with Mr. Mitchell in the chair, and his speech laying the President's plan before the delegates, his eloquent im promptu speech advocating its adoption and the appointment of a committee on resolutions. This committee, as Mr. Mitchell said to the delegates, would prepare a formal statement to the public telling fully and carefully why the convention decided to continue the strike, if it should so decide; and why the strike was declared off, if that were the outcome of their delibera-

of the mine workers in this region earnest-

The question before the convention when it adjourned for the day was on the adoption of the resolution embodied in President Mitchell's opening speech to call off the strike and leave all questions to the President's commission. The surprise of the convention to-day was the decision to admit newspaper men to all the sessions, open or executive, when even union miners eagerly waiting by the hundred on the street could not get into the theater. Twice the newspaper men won a victory by big majorities. First, when a petition from them asking to be allowed to remain, a motion to grant the request was carried, and later when a motion was made to reconsider the first vote to admit. The pleas which won were that the reporters represented the people, that public opinion had helped the strikers and that the best way to get an accurate report of this convention of immediate and vast national import was to let the press representatives stay there on the spot. Even the suggestion of a press committee of delegates to give the news to the correspondents was "turned down" by

CONVENTION DETAILS.

Two Sessions Held-President Mitch-

ell Given an Ovation. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 20.-District President Nicholls, of Scranton, called the miners' convention into session at 10: o'clock, twenty minutes after the time set for its beginning. On account of pressure of business at strike headquarters President Mitchell was unable to be present until the afternoon session. The call for the convention was read and the three district secretaries-John T. Dempsey, of Scranton, John P. Gallagher, of Hazleton, and George Hartlein, of Shamokin-were appointed a committee on credentials. Owing to the late arrival of some of the delegates the reports were not quite complete, and it was decided to proceed no further until the reports were corrected and passed upon finally by the convention. All this consumed about forty-five minutes. The work of the committee was done in an hour. The routine proceedings were followed by singing, the suggestion having been made that the convention be entertained for a while by some of the "sweet Welsh singers of the organization." A delegate from the Wyoming valley caused a storm of enthusiasm by singing a song entitled "Give Three Cheers for Mitchell for the Strike that we have Won." Songs and short speeches by other delegates followed and the striking mine workers for the time being seemed to have forgotten their troubles. At 11:45 adjournment was taken

until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The afternoon session began at 2:10 o'clock, with only the accredited delegates and a small army of newspaper men present. The final reports of the three district comprising the

committee was called for, and they showed total of 622 delegates present authorized to cast 867 votes. The proceedings for a while moved rapidly. Without any speech making Mr. Mitchell was elected permanent chairman and National Secretary-treasurer W. B. Wilson was elected as the permanent secretary.

Just as the cheering for the election of the two officials was ended President Mitchell, at 2:30 o'clock, walked on the stage. The instant the delegates saw him they arose en masse and cheered their leader for several minutes. When the enthusiasm had subsided the question of admitting correspondents came up. During a debate on the matter a rush was heard in the upper gallery. Some one had burst open the doors from the outside, and the theater was soon filled with almost as many union men who were not delegates as there were delegates. Confusion reigned for a time, and President Mitchell, after he had restored quiet, came to the rescue and sug-gested that the public be permitted to remain in until the convention reached such business that would warrant the strikers in closing the doors. This was adopted.

Mr. Mitchell's Statement.

The strike leader then began reading his carefully-prepared opening address. "Gentlemen-In opening this convention for the transaction of business I take pleas-ure in extending warm greeting and welcome to the accredited representatives of the 150,000 men and boys whose heroic struggle for living wages and American conditions of employment has won the admira-tion of the whole civilized world. Language is inadequate to express the sense of pride I feel in you and those you represent. Your noble def use of the principles of unionism endears you to every man and every wom-an in our land who works for a livelihood. When the history of the struggles of toilers shall be written, its pages will record no event more important, no principle more APPOINTED AFTER A DAY SPENT ably defended, no battle more bravely fought than the contest which I earnestly hope is now about to be happily ended.

"It is not my purpose to review the progress of the strike, or even enumerate (CONTINUED ON PAGE 4, COL. 4.)

HE ANSWERS COUNCILMANIC RESO-LUTION REGARDING SMALLPOX.

Says There Is a Concerted Movement to Have Demands Made on Him for Use of the Emergency Fund.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 20 .- At the meeting of the City Council to-night a letter from Gov. W. T. Durbin, in reference to the resolution recently passed regarding smallpox was read. The resolution referred to is one calling on the Governor to use the \$50,000 contingent fund in stamping out smallpox. Governor Durbin says: "A copy of the resolution passed has been

tenor sent me, which reinforces the conclusion reached, when the first one was received, that there is a movement to have as many city councils throughout the State as possible indorse and forward such reso-"The State is not called upon to take or tself the duties and responsibilities of localities until they shall first exhaust their own resources. When the time shall arrive that it is necessary for that fund, or

strue it, the fund is to be used to prevent the entrance of epidemic and contagious "For your information I would state that the new fiscal year will begin with the 1st of November, at which time the State Board of Health will have at its disposal

any part thereof, to be used along the line

for which it was appropriated, there will

be no disposition to withhold it. As I con-

contagious diseases." NO. 19 WRECKED

\$6,000 for the preventing of infectious and

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE BIG FOUR'S "FLYER" AT FLINT, O.

Engineer Ryder Fatally Injured and Several Passengers and Trainmen Less Seriously Hurt.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 20 .- The Big Four 'twentleth century flyer' was wrecked at Flint, twenty miles north of this city, on the Cleveland division, about noon, by running into an open switch and the entire train left the track, except the last two coaches. The train is known as No. 19, and it is a through train from New York to St. Louis and makes few stops. Engineer Ryder, of Cleveland, was fatally injured. The other injured will not die, but a few have severe bruises. Those injured are:

JERRY LAHIFF, conductor, Cleveland, lightly bruised JERRY HAYES, baggagemaster, Cleve-

land, head cut. MRS. MARY MYERS, Wellington, O. slightly cut.

BENJAMIN SHWENGER, Cleveland salesman, right leg and hand cut. E. W. DONNELLY, Mansfield, O., salesman, back sprained

WILL BURNS, Brooklyn, N. Y., agent for Empire Theater, right thigh cut. HARRY MINTOR, Fair Haven, N. J., left

- CLIFTON, a woman whose residence is unknown, suffered an hysterical attack and was taken from the train at GEORGE HESTER, of Cleveland, news

agent on the train, severely bruised Engineer Ryder was taken to the Protestant Hospital here, where his injuries were pronounced of a more serious nature

than supposed, and it is believed he will die Fifteen Persons Injured.

KNO&VILLE, Tenn., Oct. 20 .- The Louisville express on the Knoxville and Ohio division of the Southern Railway, which left Knoxville at 7 p. m., collided head-on with a freight near Coal Creek, Tenn., to-night, injuring fifteen people, three of them trainmen and twelve passengers. The wreck was caused by the crew of the freight overlooking orders. Both engines, an express car and the baggage car were more or less demolished. The passengers were badly shaken up, but none was fatally hurt. The Engineer S. L. Huffmaster. Knoxville, probably fatally hurt; Postal Clerk R. W. Wood, head and back hurt; Expressman E. C. Worthley, back hurt Mrs. J. E. Harrell, Oswego, Tenn.; Mrs. Swofford, Carrville, Tenn.; Mrs. M. Price, Monroe, Washington; Miss Mattie Monday, Knoxville; Mrs. C. A. Powers, Jacksboro, Tenn.; George Lenoir, Knoxville; Samuel Knoxville; W. Nelson, Lafollette Tenn.; J. T. Newman, Coal Creek, Tenn. W. H. Kibbler, Johnson City, Tenn.; J. E.

Chaffin, Knoxville. Two Killed, Fifteen Injured.

HEARNE, Tex., Oct. 20 .- Two persons were killed and fifteen injured in a wreck at Lewis this afternoon. The International & Great Northern branch passenger train was crossing the main line when a freight train ran into the chair car, cutting it in

The dead are: Unidentified man and Jasper Howard, of Mart, Tex. The injured: Mrs. Mary Ellison, Georgetown, serious; C. Kilpatrick, Georgeserious; J. W. Wood, Franklin; Miss Edna Hill, E. H. Earl, Lotta, Tex.; Arthur Munson, Marry McMahan, Palestine; D. T. Lewis, Laporte; W. G. Bailey, wife and sister, Waco; Miss Mary Young, Bryan; W. M. Denson, Prairie Hill; T. M. Pattercredentials son, Chicago; T. M. Tyce.

INDIANAPOLIS AS THE GREATEST INTERURBAN CENTER.



THE TRAVELER-I believe I can walk it quicker than I can read over the bill of fare.

WANTS ACTION TAKEN AGAINST A GIGANTIC RAILWAY MERGER.

received. I have received others of exact | Fears the Great Southern Combination Will Injure the Bluegrass State and Indiana.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES J. HILL

FIRST WITNESS FOR DEFENSE IN NORTHWESTERN MERGER CASE.

Absorption of the Burlington Road Defended on the Ground that Its Acquisition Was Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- The interstatecommerce committee to-day made public the complaint of the railroad commission of Kentucky against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, the Southern Railway, the Southern Railway in Kentucky, the Southern Railway in Indiana, the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company, the Cincinnati Southern Railroad Company and the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad Company involving allegations of unlawful combina-

The complaint asks for an investigation of these roads by the commission, an examination of the contracts, agreements, etc., the production of books, papers, tariffs, contracts, the issuance of subpoenas, for witnesses, an inquiry into the management of the business of these roads, and inquiry as to whether their contracts, etc., constitute an unlawful combination and a conspiracy to pool the freights of the dif- brought profitably this far east. Recent to enable the roads to divide the net proceeds of the earnings so as to equalize the earnings of each of them and the general results of the arrangements made on the commerce of the section involved. The complaint says these roads cover all important railroad points and all railroad lines in a territory aggregating 25,000 miles, with an income of over \$30,000,000 annually, and charges that J. P. Morgan & Co. have secured practical control and management of the affairs of all of these lines. The transportation facilities of this territory, the complaint charges, practically will become one system operated by a few individuals and will control the commerce of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi. Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Mary-The capitalization of the defendant roads is stated to amount to at least a billion dollars.

"One man or firm with a few associates controlling the Southern Railway." the complaint alleges, "has now secured control of the stock of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and later of the stock of the Atlantic Coast Line Company and the Atlantic Coast Line Railway Company and has secured an entrance into St. Louis and Chicago through lines by which it would be able to force and compel other lines out of St. Louis and Chicago into that territory to make rates such as it would indicate, and to dictate schedules, terms and rates of every kind to all smaller roads." The complaint alleges that this purchase, consolidation and ownership means the placing of the commerce of that entire section under the control and operation of a very few men dominated by the firm of J.

Morgan & Co. It is alleged that the defendant companies have not filed with the Interstateommerce Commission, as required by law. copies of the contracts, agreements, etc. It is charged that such arrangements, combination, purchase and sale for the producing of what is called a "community of interests" is simply an agreement by which all freights of all roads named shall be pooled or controlled or routed so as to prevent competition. This consolidation, joint ownership and joint control, it is charged. is simply to pool freights between these railways in such proportion as those controlling or managing the combination shall designate and so destroy competition. The complaint alleges that as a result rates will be advanced, communities discriminated against and freight will be routed over one or another of these lines to maintain increased earnings and create fictitious earnings to give fictitious values.

this control and operation," says the complaint, "the commerce of these States will become subject to the dictation of a few individuals and by the tremendous combination of powers thus secured legislation may be had, traffic impeded and business destroyed in parts of this territory. The object, the complaint continues, is to place all the railways under the control of a single firm or of a few individuals; to control and manipulate railroad traffic and practically pool all the business of all the railroads in all this and to place all the business and products of over 16,000,000 people in 422,000 square miles of territory under the control and domination of a single individual. The combination, the commiston charges, is in violation of both the letter and spirit of pher.

the laws of the United States, and of the several States involved. The Interstate-commerce Commission will mmediately notify all concerned of the complaint, and probably will arrange for a hearing not earlier than December.

JAMES J. HILL TESTIFIES. Chief Witness for Defense in the Anti-Merger Case.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 20.-Special Examiner F. G. Ingersoll to-day in the Circuit Court room continued the examination of witnesses in the case of the United States vs. the Northern Securities Company, the first hearing having been adjourned from New York to this city. Solicitor General J. K. Richards and W. A. Day, attorney for the Interstate-commerce Commission, and J. M. Beck represented the government, while former Attorney General J. W. Griggs, David Wilcox, of New York; George B. Young, C. W. Bunn and M. D. Grover, of St. Paul, appeared for the defense. The New York hearing substantially completed the government's presentation of its case, and the testimony given to-day was on behalf of the defendants, the Northern Se Company, the Northern Pacific Railway, the Great Northern Railway and the principal officials of those companies. J. J. Hill, president of the Northern Se curities and Great Northern Railway companies, was the first witness. His testimony during the forenoon covered his official connection with the Great Northern Railway and the previous companies of which it was the outgrowth. In answer to questions Mr. Hill said that on the west end of his line the local supply of coal was sufficient for business, but within the past two years the difficulty of getting coal from Pennsylvania to Lake Erie was very great, his company being unable to secure a sufficient supply in 1900 for its own use at either Lake Erie or Lake Superior ports. Coal for domestic use was also unobtainable, the terminals being unable to handle all the cars. The case was even worse this year, less than half the proper supply being now on hand for the season. It was even worse in the case of coal for domestic use The situation is serious this year and will constantly grow worse. He referred particularly to bituminous coal and spoke of the use of the Burlington line as a means of supplying Northwestern needs for fuel, its

grades and the consequent possibility of large loads making lower rates possible. By the use of the Burlington for coal ousiness over that and the northern lines in unbroken loads lower coal prices will result. The Puget Sound coal fields would furnish a supply east of Spokane. The British Columbia coal, an excellent quality, is nearly as far away, and cannot be Minnesota, and the return load will be iron ore from the Minnesota ranges. The direct connection with the Burlington makes possible a lower and more certain rate on this class of business. They must take all business possible to the coast or else it would be necessary to raise the rate on the east-bound lumber. A trunk line to Chicago, St. Louis and other centers makes t possible to control the return shipments and keep down the rates. The Burlington connection gives greater uniformity in car service and also makes possible the handling of unbroken trainloads. All conditions affecting the Great Northern naturally affect the Northern Pacific, especially so in

the matter of coal supply. Both roads must handle business both ways in order to compete with everything that floats and to compete with the Suez canal route, but they were doing it successfully. Mr. Hill brought out fully that the exchange of Great Northern stock for that of the Northern Securities Company was the individual act of the individual shareholders, and dwelt at length on his statement that the whole purpose of the organization of the Northern Securities Company was for the protection of a great commerce with the Orient which the Northern lines had sought to develop in competition with the transportation companies of the whole world. The circular of the Northern Securities Company to shareholders offering to expand stock had heretofore been placed in evidence, but to-day the attorneys through Mr. Hill, brought in a personal circular letter sent by him to numerous Great Northen shareholders, in answer to inquiries, telling them that any action of theirs in exchanging their stock must be their own individual action and not be influenced by him. Mr. Hill will be again on

CALIFORNIA "VENUS" SLAIN.

the stand to-morrow morning and will be

followed by Colonel W. P. Clough, Fred-

erick Weyerhauser and other defendants

or directors of the defendant companies.

Marian Nolan Shot by Her Lover, Who Also Killed Himself.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20 .- Marian Nolan, a young woman who became famous on the Pacific coast in 1883 as "The California Venus," was shot and killed to-night by Edward Marschutz, who then sent bullet through his own brain. The man accompanied the woman to her home and when they reached the steps they were quarreling. Miss Nolan ordered him to leave her presence, and he declared that say. She thereupon struck him with her umbrella and he drew a revolver and killed her. Marschutz then killed himself. The quarrel was the outcome of a love affair

Miss Nolan attained Western fame jus prior to the Chicago world's fair, when she won a beauty contest to determine the most perfectly formed woman in California, and a statue was modeled according to her figure. She later appeared on the stage in small parts. Marschutz was a stenogra-

SENATOR FAIRBANKS SPEAKS AT GREENSBURG AND MILROY.

Which Are Warmly Received.

NEW YORK CONGRESSMAN TALKS OF

by Representative Baker-Grow-

Staff Correspondence of the Journal.

Sherman and Marshall E. Newhouse. ferent and competing roads and a device developments have taken the coal ship- ator from the countles of Decatur and Bar-

only sending good men to Congress, but also of sending the best material to be out that the next Legislature has a peculiarly delicate and important function in fact, to every citizen of the State.

sharply attacked by our Democratic friends in Congress. There has been no word of condemnation for the insurgent forces, no word of praise for our own troops who so valiantly and loyally served their country n that distant archipelago. What was the motive for the arraignment of our own soldiers, and why was it that Democratic leaders in Congress led in the attack and Republicans stood in defense of them? Our soldiers in the Philippines have won praise, not censure, by their course. They have had no desire to put a stain on their country's flag. Their one desire has been to bear it aloft in honor and to win the approval of their countrymen. The Ameri-

Policies that Make for Prosperity Fully Set Forth in Both Addresses,

THE ISSUES AT NEWPORT.

Conditions in Jay County-Statement ing Republican Enthusiasm.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Oct. 20.-The Hazelrigg Opera House was filled to-night with an audience of men and women who enjoyed the address of Senator Fairbanks. This was the second formal Republican speech delivered here this campaign. Senator Fairbanks arrived here this evening from Milroy, Rush county, where he addressed a big afternoon meeting. He was met at the train by the following reception committee: J. M. Woodfill, chairman; Marshall Grover, M. E. Newhouse, L. D. Braden, M. D. Tackett and Allen Withrow. To-night Senator Fairbanks was the guest of honor at a 6 o'clock dinner given at the connection with the soft coal fields, its low home of L. D. Braden, editor of the Standard. Among the others present were the Rev. Mr. Lathrop, George H. Dunn, Oscar G. Miller, Frank Bennett, Colonel M. D. Tackett, James P. Thompson, H. B. At the meeting in the opera house Mr. Newhouse, who is a candidate for joint sen-

tholomew, presided. The audience was a representative one from the city and county. Senator Fairbanks was recognized as he entered the house and passed on the stage, and was warmly greeted. In presenting Senator Fairbanks to the audience, the chairman made a pleasant little speech that was much appreciated. "Ten years ago this coming winter," he said, "I had the very great honor of representing your county in the lower house of the State Legislature, and although the Republicans were in the minority at that time it became our pleasant duty to select a nominee as a caucus candidate for the United States Senate. There was only one man then, as there is only one man now who stood pre-eminent above all other men for that distinguished honor. We selected that man, the brilliant young lawyer, that man of destiny, Charles W. Fairbanks. I have been proud of that vote ever since and I think every Indianian has watched with keenest interest his growth and development, until his name has become a household word in every home in Indiana. His services in the United States Senate have been of such high character that the whole country is watching with deepest solicitude his return to that body. His defeat would partake of the nature of a public calamity. Every voter in this great State should feel that responsibility rests on him and on him

Senator Fairbanks thanked the people for heir cordial greeting. With him on the stage was the candidate for joint senator and Henry B. Sherman, Decatur county's candidate for representative. Senator Fairanks spoke especially of these two candidates, urging the people to take council of their highest and best interests and elect them. He spoke of the importance of not found to the State Legislature. He pointed to perform, and it will be its duty to reapportion the State. "A proper reapporionment," said Senator Fairbanks, "means much to the farmer, to the laborer, and, In discussing the different issues of the present campaign, Senator Fairbanks talked

of the war with Spain, and paid the following tribute to the soldiers of the United States army "Our army in the Philippines has been

can army is not a heartless army. It is a humane army. No matter under what skies our boys are marching they carry

with them the high ideals of their fathers. They go forth not for the love of war, but

for the hope of peace.
"I care not who characterizes the army in the Philippines as brutal; who so characterizes it calumniates as brave and honorable boys as ever drew the sword in the cause of human liberty. Democratic leaders underestimate the intelligence of the American people and that sense of justice which abides among men if they expect to win support for their indefensible policies of free trade and free silver by traducing the soldiers of the United States." C. A. C.

Big Meeting at Milroy.

Staff Correspondence of the Journal.

MILROY, Ind., Oct. 20 .- Under spreading maples, touched with the gold and red of autumn, Senator Fairbanks at 2 o'clock this afternoon talked to a large gathering of farmers, their wives and sons and daughters. The occasion was a sort of gala day for the town of Milroy and surrounding country. In fact, it was a joint political meeting of this part of Rush county and the adjoining locality in Decatur county. Senator Fairbanks arrived here from Rushville with a committee consisting of leading Republicans of the county. He was met at the train at Rushville by County Chairman B. L. McFarlan, Col. E. Wolfe, W. M. Sparks, Fred A. Capp and Will M. Bliss. All but Mr. Bliss came over with the Senator to Milroy. Senator Fairbanks spoke in the schoolhouse yard. A brass band, composed of country boys from the neighborhood of Manilla, furnished some good music, entertaining the crowd until the senator's arrival. Representative James E. Watson, the most popular man in Rush county, accompanied Mr. Fairbanks to Milroy and took part in the meeting. The management of the Milroy public schools gave the children a half holiday that they might see and hear a United States senator. The young people appreciated the brief vacation and came out in large numbers.

By 2 o'clock the streets of the little town had the appearance of a Saturday after-(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4, COL. 6.)

MOB OF ARKANSAS WHITES,

Who Broke Into the Jail After Promising the Sheriff They Would Await the Prisoner's Trial.

FOREST CITY, Ark., Oct. 20 .- Charles Young, the negro charged with assaulting and afterward murdering Mrs. Ed Lewis, white, was burned to-night by a mob of infuriated citizens of this county. Sheriff W. E. Williams, of this county, used every effort against this extreme measure and telephoned Judge Hutton, of this district, who promised to come to-morrow and give immediate trial for the negro. The leaders of the mob had given the sheriff positive pledges that they would await the trial and take no violent measures.

About 8:30 o'clock to-night a mob marched to the county jail and, after having been refused the keys by Deputy Sheriff Murphy SPEECH BY SERENO E. PAYNE until Sheriff Williams could be acquainted with their demands, the mob, not waiting for Sheriff Williams's arrival, forcibly took the cell keys from Murphy and, breaking into the jail door with sledge hammers, took the prisoner from his cell, notwithstanding the protest of Sheriff Williams, who had arrived in the meantime.

> The mob took the negro to a point about half a mile east of town, bound him, piled wood around him and set fire to it. The negro begged piteously for his life, but the mob turned deaf ears. In a short time the flames leaped up and he expired in the presence of the several hundred men composing the mob.

After Young had been put to death the mob started in quest of another negro alleged to have been implicated in the killing been found.

Feared a Mob and Shot Himself. ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 20 .- John H Sparks, colored, put an end to his life today by shooting himself in the head Sparks was recently indicted by the grand having struck Johnnie Niemann, eight years old, on the head with a club, fracturing the boy's skull. The boy recovered

hallucination that people were bent on

lynching him. A deputy sheriff was look-

ing for Sparks when the negro shot him-

self, as Sparks was to have been arraigned

in the District Court to-day.

PROMINENT ST. LOUIS POLITICIAN CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

Alleged to Have Paid \$47,500 to th "Boodle Combine" for Passage of the City Lighting Bill.

ST. LOUIS. Oct. 20 .- The October grand jury has just handed down an indictment, charging Col. Edward Butler, a prominent local politician, and millionaire, with bribery in connection with the city lighting deal, in which \$47,000 is said to have been disbursed among members of the House of Delegates "combine." Butler was arrested this afternoon, but released on \$10,000 bonds. When the last grand jury ad journed its report contained the statement that Edward Butler was the man who paid the \$47,500 to nineteen members of the House of Delegates to secure the passage of the city lighting bill. The money was said to have been distributed at the house of Julius Lehmann, each member of the combine receiving \$2,500. Delegate Charles F. Kelly, a fugitive from justice, is charged in an indictment with being the distributor.

When informed that the names of Tamblyn, Helms, Schumacher, John K. Murrell and E. K. Murrell, former members of the House of Delegates, now under indictment, were on the indictment as witnesses for the State, Butler said: "I knew that Tamblyn, Helms and Schumacher were going to turn State's evidence before they did it. I think it is pretty tough for them to do such a thing. I've been feeding them ever since they have been in jail, and I have spent a good deal of money for lawyers, who have endeavored to have their bonds reduced. It looks like they are ungrateful. Still, I have no complaint to make. I have nothing to fear from anything those men may tell. I know nothing about the lighting bill. I had no interest in it one way or the other.

John Helms and Otto Schumacher, former members of the House of Delegates, who were indicted on the charges of bribery and have been in jail since Sept. 9, were released from custody this afternoon on bonds. The amount of each man's bond was reduced from \$15,000 to \$10,000. Helms's sisters went on his bond. They have made every effort to have him released, but until the amount of bond was reduced they were unable to give the necessary bond.

Accused of Accepting Bribes.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 20 .- President Alonzo Miller and Members J. L. Kubat and Theodore Schroeder, of the Board of Education of South Omaha, were to-day held to the District Court on a charge of accepting bribes. Each was released on \$1,000 bond.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY HEARD AT TOMLINSON HALL.

An Enthusiastic Audience that Filled the Auditorium Entertained by

His Words of Wisdom.

NO ISSUES BETWEEN PARTIES

THIS YEAR REPUBLICANS PRESENT

TIME-HONORED PRINCIPLES.

On the Other Hand, the Democrats, the Secretary Declares, Have

No Case to Try.

HON. HUGH H. HANNA PRESIDES

BRIEF REMARKS OF SEVENTH DIS-TRICT REPRESENTATIVE.

Secretary Shaw the Guest of Honor at a Dinner Given by Mr.

John O. Perin.

As a lawyer to a jury, dealing in facts, logic and lessons of experience, Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw spoke to one of the most satisfactory audiences from a political standpoint last night that ever passed through the doors of Tomlinson Hall. The size of the crowd, and it was marked, was not the most notable feature of it. It included every class of citizenship. Laboring men, business men, professional men and all classes of workers, attracted by the magnetism of an unusual personality, filled the hall in the expectation of hearing something extremely worth while in the way of a political address. That their anticipations were more than realized may be imagined when it is said that few speakers were ever received in this city with such demonstrations of favor as those which punctuated the periods of Sec-

retary Shaw's speech and followed its con-The speech itself was not alone a masterly exposition of Republican doctrine viewed from the standpoint of a man of affairs, as well as close party affiliations, but it was a masterpiece of eloquence, the tension of which was charmingly relieved by humorous bits of narration and some stories too good to be lost. Secretary Shaw spoke almost continuously for two hours, and yet the attention of his auditors was held constantly. His man-to-man method of speaking, his sympathetic voice, his exquisite diction and his command of the spirit, as well as the technique of eloquence, were the essential parts of the

All the great questions of the day were handled by the secretary in a manner convincing, not only to Republicans, but perceptibly also to many of his auditors not of his own political faith. He first took up the question of the tariff, reviewed its course as an issue in the political history of the country, explained the variance of of Mrs. Lewis. At midnight he had not the dominant parties on the question, related the disasters which have followed Democratic juggling with tariff laws, spoke of the progress of protection as against tariff for revenue only, and concluded that topic with the declaration that the Democratic party does not now dare to demand the abrogation of the entire protective sysjury for assault in the second degree for tem. In speaking of the money question as an issue Secretary Shaw alluded to the demogagic utterances of Democratic cambut Sparks has since been tortured by the paign orators and pointed out with the utmost clearness the falsity of sixteen to one and the soundness of the gold standard.

THE LATE WAR.

The entire course of the war with Spain and the subsequent troubles in the Philippines was reviewed by the secretary, who pointed out how, step by step, the Democratic party seized one phase of the situation after another in vain attempt to make political capital. His speech made it clear even to the Democrats in the audience that it was the Republican party that has done the positive work and that it is the Democratic party that has done nothing except offer opposition to every policy. The subject of trusts was covered fully by the secretary, who explained their earlier significance, how they were organized, how afterward in their original form they were rendered harmless by the Sherman anti-trust law, and how the magnates through the device of selling their interests to one great corporation managed to evade the law. The difficulties of dealing with this subject be explained in detail; not the least of which he pointed out was the natural and human desire of people in every community to keep in their community any business institution no matter whether it was connected with a trust or not. The only party, he said, that has ever done anything worth while against the trusts is the Republican party. and, he said, it is President Theodore Roosevelt who is now making the most courageous effort ever made to neutralize the harmful activities of these combinations. The remarks of Secretary Shaw on the trust question were listened to with keen interest, and his frank and thorough handling of the question caused many expressions of pleasure and satisfaction at the end of the speech.

Secretary Shaw's gift of keen humor was intensely appreciated by his audience. Seldom did he miss a chance of illustrating a point by a story or a joke particularly pat

to the situation. ARRIVAL IN THE CITY.

Secretary Shaw arrived in the city yesterday afternoon at 3:40 over the Pennsylvania Railroad from Chicago. He was met at the Union Station by Representative Jesse Overstreet, A. A. Young, John O. Perrin, D. M. Parry, Charles W. Miller and others. When the train came to stop the secretary's smiling face was the first to appear. He stepped quickly to the platform and caught the hand of Mr. Overstreet, saying: "You certainly are a busy man; the last man I saw in New York and the first man here." Mr. Overstreet presented Secretary Shaw to the members of the party who had not known him and the gentlemen got in carriages and

were driven to the Columbia Club. At the club Secretary Shaw was entertained during the evening. Mr. John O. Perrin gave a 5 o'clock dinner in his honor at which were present the bankers of the city, numbering about forty. The dinner was served in one of the parlors, the parlor and the table being exquisitely decorated for the occasion. The dinner was